100 - PROFILE OF BLOOD DONOR ON THE NURSING GRADUATE STUDENTS POPULATION

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INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, the demand for blood transfusions has increased as the number of accidents, violence, disease and aging population go up. This growing demand not only the quantity but the quality of security for transfusion practices, has led to ongoing efforts to ensure that the transfusion banks fulfill their goals.

Since the emergence of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the mid-eighties, many aspects of transfusion practice have been subjected to an exhaustive control. These efforts resulted in the adoption of laws and standards related to professional ethics and the introduction of more rigorous security measures, from the list of donors to follow post-transfusion patients.

However, the search for donors has been a constant concern of health authorities.

In 1998, the Ministry of Health creates the National Program for Voluntary Blood Donation (PNDVS), as an integral part of Mobilizing National Goal "safe blood throughout the process," which aims to raise awareness and involve Brazilian society, leading to participate actively in the process of blood donation in a responsible manner and aware, through education and social mobilization, aiming to ensure the proper amount to the demand of the country and improving the quality of blood, blood components and derivatives (BRAZIL , 1998).

In this context, the participation of the population in blood donation becomes essential to the maintenance of stocks, seeking to prevent the demand of applying for blood is greater than its replacement.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that to meet the need of blood transfusions and meet the demand of each country, it is necessary that 3% to 5% of the population aged between 18 and 65 years is donating blood (BRAZIL, 1998). Amorim Filho (2000) says that if 3% of the population would donor blood once a year, there would be no shortage of blood.

Today, we face difficulties in obtaining regular and good-quality of blood, worrying specialists in that the area as doctors, sanitarists, nurses and social workers (MELLO, 2000).

Similarly, we now observe that the real situation of the taking of blood in the Brazilian health system comes from the replacement donation, male donors, low-class donors, donors with low education and, finally, unsuitable donors.

For Mello (2000), we are far from ideal situation, spontaneous and regular donation, donors of both sexes from all social classes, all educational levels and, finally, suitable donors.

The total number of blood donors in Brazil meets every year, less than 2% of the population. The blood donation is currently regulated by Decree No 343/2002, of the Ministry of Health, establishing and ratified the provisions of the federal constitution in force, emphasizing that blood donation should be altruistic, voluntary and not-gratified, directly or indirectly (BRAZIL, 2002).

In Brazil, the increasing demand for blood and blood products is felt in a greater worrying way. The blood donor is not perfectly comparable to a consumer, since it is not necessarily buying a good, but donating something.

In front of this background, this study aims to draw a profile of blood donors in the nursing graduate students. We believe that, with this knowledge, we can map out strategies to increase the number of donors in this population.

METHODOLOGY

It is a descriptive study with prospective data and quantitative approach, held at the Department of Nursing at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, at the city of Natal/RN/Brazil, in August 2008.

The descriptive study, according Cervo; Bervian (1996) aims to observe, record, analyze and correlate the facts or phenomena without manipulating them. Describes accurately the frequency which the phenomenon occurs, their relationship and connection with others.

The quantitative approach allows a systematic collection of information number, under very controlled conditions, analyzing this information through statistical (POLIT; BECK; HUNGLER, 2004).

The population was composed by 106 nursing students and data collection took place through a structured instrument. The search followed the ethical principles resolution 196/96 of the National Health Council that incorporates Regulatory Guidelines on Research involving living beings (BRASIL, 1997).

The data collected were organized in electronic database by means of typing in the spreadsheet application of Microsoft Excel software, then exported to and analyzed by SPSS statistical program, being submitted to descriptive and inferential statistical treatment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The population was composed by 106 nursing students; only 20.8% of these relate be blood donors. What draws attention, in the case of students in health areas, that supposedly should have more awareness of the need for blood donation.

The subject of a study compose a group at the age of 18 to 44 years old, with an average of 31 years. The higher frequency is concentrated in intervals of 18 to 25 and 26 to 33, respectively with 13 and 7 donors, representing 89.7% of the group.

The distribution of participants about sex consisted of 82.1% female. Based on the history of nursing, it is a larger number of female students of this course.

As for the distribution of the marital status, are unmarried 82.1%, 71.8% of these are donors. Regarding ethnics, had the dominance of Caucasian (61.1%), being 15.3% of these, donors. Among the Afro-descendents, 46.1% reported as being donors.

Of the total population, about religion, 66.0% say they are Catholics, 18.5% of these donors, 19.8% are evangelical, donors are 28.5%, 8.5% of non-practicing, donors are 11.1% and 5.7% of the Spirits, of these, 33.3% are donors.

About the family income, we have the largest contingent among the range of 6 to 10 salaries (43.4%), followed by 1 to 5 salaries (41.5%).

Regarding the frequency at which one donates, we have that 31.8% of the population donates 2 times per year, 27.2% donate when asked, 22.7% have donated 3 times last year, 18.1% donates 1 time in year. Although we have a low number of donors in the population studied, most are normal donors, being these the important ones to the blood services.

About the reason for the donation 54.5% replied that donate by solidarity, 36.3% replied that donate for citizenship and 9% did not respond. In this sense, MACEDO (2001) says that donating blood is not an issue which runs out in the government policies, it is also an exercise of citizenship. As the blood is not artificially produced and cannot be bought or sold, it becomes clear on the importance of blood donation for the participation of the population. But, to gradually change the profile of the Brazilian donor, we have to forge a culture of donation as an act of civil solidarity and social commitment.

Regarding the reason for not being donor we have 36.9% who not reported, 25% report having weight below the recommended to donate, 20.2% says that have health problems, 8.3% fear of the needle, 7.1 % had lack of information and finally 2.3% are convicted to not donate. As we can we see, the blood donation is complicated by numerous issues, among which we can cite: the precarious conditions of life and health of the majority of our population, the collective imagination of blood, always linked to pain and death, the taboos and superstition about the donation, the misinformation, and particularly, the association to contamination - which was highlighted with the increasing of AIDS (MACEDO, 2001).

CONCLUSION

This study found that the participants of the research make up a group at the age of 18 to 44 years old, with an average of 31 years. As for the sex, consisted of 82.1% female. 82.1% are unmarried, 71.8% of these are donors. There was a predominance of Caucasians (61.1%). About religion, 66.0% say they are Catholics, and 18.5% of these are donors. The largest contingent of family income is between the range of 6 to 10 salaries (43.4%). The frequency at which one donates: 31.8% of the population donates 2 times per year, 27.2% donate when asked, 22.7% donates 3 times last year, 18.1% donates 1 time in year. 54.5% donate for solidarity.

The awareness of society as a whole is a long-term task that must be initiated in full training centers of children and adolescents, with the inclusion of the exercise of citizenship. After all, the students of today are the future nurses, citizens, governors and blood donors of the future.

The participation of the population in blood donation becomes essential to the maintenance of stocks, seeking to prevent the demand of applying for blood is greater than its replacement.

We can infer, too, that the youth may be a central factor in the achievement of spontaneous blood donors, since these are not imbued with pre-established ideas that still persist in Brazilian society about the donation of blood, and therefore more receptive to the education offered.

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PROFILE OF BLOOD DONOR ON THE NURSING GRADUATE STUDENTS POPULATION

ABSTRACT

Worldwide, the demand for blood transfusions has increased as the number of accidents, violence, disease and aging population go up. However, the search for donors has been a constant concern of health authorities. This study aims to draw a profile of blood donors in the nursing graduate students. It is a descriptive study with prospective data and quantitative approach, held at the Department of Nursing at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, at the city of Natal/RN /Brazil, in August 2008. The population was composed by 106 nursing students and data collection took place through a structured instrument. The subject of a study was composed by people at the age group of 18 to 44 years old, with an average of 31 years. As for the sex, consisted of 82.1% female. 82.1% are unmarried, 71.8% of these are donors. There was a predominance of Caucasians (61.1%). About religion, 66.0% say they are Catholics, and 18.5% of these are donors. The largest contingent of family income is between the range of 6 to 10 salaries (43.4%). The frequency at which one donates: 31.8% of the population donates 2 times per year, 27.2% donate when asked, 22.7% donates 3 times last year, 18.1% donates 1 time in year. 54.5% donate for solidarity. We believe that, with this knowledge, we can map out strategies to increase the number of donors in this population. The participation of the population in blood donation becomes essential to the maintenance of stocks, seeking to prevent the demand of applying for blood is greater than its replacement.

Keywords: Donor blood; Nursing; Donation.

PROFIL DES DONEURS DE SANG DE LA POPULATION DES SOINS INFIRMIERS DANS ÉTUDIANT UNIVISITAIRES

Dans le monde, la demande pour les transfusions de sang a augmenté à mesure que l'augmentation du nombre des accidents, la violence, la maladie et le vieillissement de la population. Toutefois, la recherche de bailleurs de fonds a été une

préoccupation constante des autorités sanitaires. Cette étude vise à dresser un profil des donneurs de sang dans les soins infirmiers diplômés. Il s'agit d'une étude descriptive avec les perspectives de données et d'approche quantitative, qui a eu lieu au Département des sciences infirmières de l'Université fédérale de Rio Grande à la ville de Natal / RN / Brésil, un en août 2008. La population était composée de 106 spécialistes de soins infirmiers et la collecte de données a eu lieu par le biais d'un instrument structuré. Le sujet d'un groupe d'étude composé à l'âge de 18 ans à 44 ans, avec une moyenne de 31 ans. En ce qui concerne le sexe, qui comprenait 82,1% étaient des femmes, 82,1% sont célibataires, 71,8% d'entre eux sont des bailleurs de fonds. Il ya eu une prédominance de la race blanche (61,1%), 15,3% d'entre eux sont des bailleurs de fonds. Parmi les Noirs, 46,1% déclarent être les bailleurs de fonds. En ce qui concerne la religion, 66,0% se disent catholiques, 18,5% d'entre eux sont des bailleurs de fonds. Le plus grand contingent de revenu familial se situe entre la fourchette de 6 à 10 payer (43,4%). La fréquence à laquelle nous donner: 31,8% de la population fait don de 2 fois par an, don de 27,2% si demandé, 22,7% fait don de 3 fois l'année dernière, 18,1% donne 1 fois depuis des années. 54,5% pour un don de solidarité. Nous pensons que cette connaissance, nous pouvons définir des stratégies visant à accroître le nombre de donateurs dans cette population. La participation de la population dans le don de sang est essentielle pour le maintien des stocks, visant à empêcher la demande de l'application de subventions pour le sang est plus grand que le remplacement de celui-ci.

Mots-clés: Les banques de sang, soins infirmiers, dons.

PERFIL DE LOS DONANTES DE SANGRE DE LA POBLACIÓN DE LOS ESTUDIANTES DE ENFERMERÍA

En todo el mundo, la demanda de transfusiones de sangre ha aumentado, como el aumento del número de accidentes, la violencia, las enfermedades y el envejecimiento de la población. Sin embargo, la búsqueda de donantes ha sido una preocupación constante de las autoridades sanitarias. Este estudio tiene como objetivo trazar un perfil de los donantes de sangre en los estudiantes de posgrado de enfermería. Es un estudio descriptivo, prospectivo con datos cuantitativos y enfoque, que se celebró en el Departamento de Enfermería de la Universidad Federal de Río Grande en la ciudad de Natal / RN / Brasil, uno en agosto de 2008. La población estaba compuesta por 106 académicos de la enfermería y la recogida de datos se llevó a cabo a través de un instrumento estructurado. El tema de un grupo de estudio integrado a la edad de 18 a 44 años, con un promedio de 31 años. En cuanto a sexo, que comprendía el 82,1% eran mujeres, 82,1% son solteros, el 71,8% de ellos son donantes. Hubo un predominio de los caucásicos (61,1%), el 15,3% de ellos son donantes. Entre el Negro, el 46,1% de los donantes informe. Con respecto a la religión, 66,0% dicen que son católicos, el 18,5% de ellos son donantes. El mayor contingente de los ingresos de la familia se encuentra entre el rango de 6 a 10 pagan (43,4%). La frecuencia en la que donar: 31,8% de la población dona 2 veces por año, el 27,2% donar cuando se les pregunta, el 22,7% dona 3 veces el año pasado, el 18,1% dona 1 vez en años. 54,5% para donar solidaridad. Creemos que con este conocimiento, podemos trazar estrategias para aumentar el número de donantes en esta población. La participación de la población en la donación de sangre es esencial para el mantenimiento de las poblaciones, tratando de evitar que la demanda de la aplicación de subvenciones para la sangre es mayor que la sustitución de la misma.

Palabras clave: bancos de sangre, enfermería, donaciones.

PERFIL DO DOADOR DE SANGUE NA POPULAÇÃO DE GRADUANDOS EM ENFERMAGEM

RESUMO

No mundo inteiro, a demanda por transfusões de sangue tem aumentado à medida que cresce o número de acidentes, violência, doenças e o envelhecimento populacional. Contudo, a busca por doadores tem se constituído uma preocupação constante das autoridades sanitárias. O presente estudo tem por objetivo traçar o perfil de doadores de sangue em graduandos de enfermagem. Trata-se de um estudo descritivo com dados prospectivo e abordagem quantitativa, realizado no Departamento de enfermagem da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande localizado no município de Natal/RN/Brasil, no mês de agosto de 2008. A população foi composta por 106 acadêmicos de enfermagem e a coleta dos dados deu-se através de um instrumento estruturado. Os sujeitos do estudo compõem um grupo na faixa etária de 18 a 44 anos de idade, com uma média de 31 anos. Quanto ao sexo, constou que 82,1% são do sexo feminino; 82,1% são solteiros, destes 71,8% são doadores. Houve predominância da raça branca (61,1%), destes 15,3% são doadores. Entre os de raça negra, 46,1% referem serem doadores. Com relação à religião, 66,0% afirmam serem católicos, destes 18,5% são doadores. A renda familiar de maior contingente está entre a faixa de 6 a 10 salários (43,4%). A freqüência em que doam temos: 31,8% da população estudada doa 2 vezes ao ano, 27,2% doam quando solicitado, 22,7% doa 3 vezes no ano, 18,1% doa 1 vez no ano. 54,5% doam por solidariedade. Acreditamos que com este conhecimento, poderemos traçar estratégias para aumentar o número de doadores nesta população. A participação da população na doação de sangue é fundamental para a manutenção dos estoques, buscando evitar que a demanda de solicitação de bolsas de sangue seja maior que a reposição do mesmo.

Palavras-chaves: bancos de sangue, enfermagem, doações.